

JOHN K. MURRELL A FUGITIVE;
MAY BE EN ROUTE TO MEXICO.

Former Member of the House of Delegates, Indicted for Bribery in the Suburban Scandal, Fails to Appear for Trial and Forfeits His Bond—Reward for His Arrest Probably Will Be Offered.

DILIGENT STEPS TAKEN TO ARREST AND BRING HIM BACK.

John K. Murrell, former member of the House of Delegates, indicted by the Grand Jury in a charge of bribery, is a fugitive from justice. He forfeited his bond by failing to appear when his case was called for trial yesterday morning in Division No. 8 of the Criminal Court, before Judge Douglas.

Murrell, according to the statements of his close friends, is now on Mexican soil or on his way to some foreign clime, where he will be safe from extradition until he returns voluntarily to face the charge against him. He departed from the city Sunday night and had sufficient time to reach what he and his friends consider safe refuge long before the officers of the law were aware of his intention to evade trial.

The slouts of the law are on his trail, however, and every effort will be made to apprehend him and bring him to justice. All the machinery of the law has been invoked to aid in his arrest. He is branded as a fugitive from justice, and within twenty-four hours may have a price on his head.

DESCRIPTIONS SENT TO POLICE OF ALL CITIES.

Photographs have been mailed to every large city in the United States, Mexico and Canada, and descriptions of him have been telegraphed, with instructions to arrest him wherever found.

The case against him has not been continued, but will be laid over from day to day until he is arrested or definite information received that he is beyond the process of the courts.

Murrell's last appearance in court was last Tuesday, when he and his attorneys, Thomas H. Harvey, Thomas J. Rowe and John A. Gernie, appeared in court to hear the decision of Judge Douglas on the motion to continue the case on the ground that the defendant had not sufficient time to prepare his defense. The court overruled the motion, and Attorney Harvey then withdrew from the case, declaring he was too ill to conduct the defense properly. The court thereupon granted a continuance of a week to enable Mr. Harvey's associate counsel time to more thoroughly familiarize themselves with the case.

When Attorney Harvey withdrew from the case, Chester H. Krum was called in to assist Attorneys Rowe and Gernie. Friday a motion to quash the indictment against Murrell, alleging its invalidity on five counts, was introduced by Murrell's counsel and argued at length. Saturday Judge Douglas overruled this motion, taking away from the defendant his last hope of a continuance and forcing him to stand trial yesterday.

MURRELL DISAPPOINTED AT FAILURE OF LEGAL RESORT.

Murrell and his friends were greatly disappointed at the failure of their last legal resort to obtain a continuance. They realized that the case against Murrell is one of the strongest that has been returned in the indictments found by the December and February grand juries, and that the chances of conviction, if he were forced to trial at this time, were too great to be taken.

At a conference Saturday night friends of the indicted man decided that, inasmuch as all legal resources to obtain a continuance had been exhausted, the exigencies of the case required that desperate measures be taken. The only way in which Murrell could be saved from going to trial yesterday was by his nonappearance when the case was called. His failure to appear would entail a forfeiture of his bond of \$5,000, upon which his own brother is surety, but this was considered as of small importance when compared with the probable consequences of his immediate trial. Even disregarding the probability of a conviction of Murrell himself, it was feared that the evidence adduced in the trial of his case would be damaging to the other men under indictment.

DECIDED TO SEND HIM AWAY FROM CITY.

The result of the conference was the decision to send him away from the city. The forfeiture of the bond of \$5,000, even if the State secured judgment for the amount, was a mere bagatelle to some of the men under indictment, who have subscribed a liberal amount to an expense fund to be used in an attempt to defeat the efforts of the prosecution to secure convictions in the cases.

These men, many of whom are prominent in business and social circles, to whom conviction means social and financial ruin, would willingly forfeit ten times the amount of Murrell's bond if by so doing they could secure immunity from conviction or, at least, materially weaken the case of the State.

When it was decided to send Murrell away from the city, the point was to select as his temporary abiding place a point where he would be safe from the process of the law, as it was known the State would make every effort to bring him back to face trial. Legal advice was sought from the point, and the tradition laws were carefully examined to see in what country he would be safe from the requisition. It was decided that Mexico offered as safe a refuge as any place in North America, and Sunday he purchased his ticket and made arrangements to leave his family. After arranging his business affairs to his satisfaction, he took the train Sunday night, bound for the land of the Aztecs. He will select his abiding place with a view to facilitating his departure to one of the South American countries in the event that his friends discover later on that he can be extradited from Mexico.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SURPRISED.

Murrell's failure to appear for trial came as a great shock and surprise to the Circuit Attorney's office. Mr. Folk and Mr. Bishop, his assistants, were ready for trial, and, pleased with their success in defeating the many efforts to secure a continuance of any length, were confident of securing a conviction in the first case to be brought to trial.

When court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Circuit Attorney Folk and Mr. Bishop were on hand, serene and confident, ready for the legal fray they anticipated. Attorneys Rowe, Krum and Gernie, representing the defendant, Murrell, occupied seats before the bar. A vacant chair, reserved for the defendant, was along with Attorney Rowe, senior counsel. Murrell had not appeared when court was opened, but it was believed he was only temporarily delayed and would appear on time. There was nothing in the appearance of his counsel to suggest any knowledge that he would not appear, and the prosecuting officers of



JOHN K. MURRELL, Former member of the House of Delegates, indicted for bribery, who failed to appear for trial.

The court had not the slightest inkling of the sensation that was shortly to occur. After a few minor motions had been disposed of, Judge Douglas ordered the case of Murrell called. Mr. Folk asked that the defendant be called. Murrell's name was called twice, but he did not answer. Still there was no sign from his attorneys of any anxiety.

"We will proceed to impeach the jury," said Judge Douglas, "and call the defendant later."

The jury was called, and the excuses of those desiring to avoid serving heard, while an air of expectancy pervaded the courtroom at the continued absence of Murrell. After Judge Douglas had finished listening to the excuses of the jurors, Attorney Krum arose and made a motion to quash the venire of special jurors. Judge Douglas overruled the motion and ordered the defendant called again.

DEFENDANT CALLED ON HIS BOND.

The bailiff called Murrell three times in loud voice, but received no response. Mr. Folk's face assumed a look of anxiety, but the defendant's counsel was unmoved. Call the defendant on his bond," ordered Judge Douglas, after a silence of a few minutes.

"E. E. Murrell, E. E. Murrell, E. E. Murrell, bring into court the body of John K. Murrell and save your recognition." There was no response, and after a brief interval the call was repeated with similar result. Then a captain of the defendant's honor, "your honor," said Mr. Folk, "I will ask that no delay be had in issuing it. In order that no time may be lost, I will ask that the jury be dismissed until 2 o'clock this afternoon to give the Sheriff time to serve the capias and bring the defendant in."

FOLK WANTED BOND FIXED AT \$20,000.

"I will also ask," he continued, "that the bond be fixed at \$20,000. I do not wish this forfeiture to cause a continuance, which is the evident purpose of the defense. When the Grand Jury returned this indictment I asked that the bond be fixed at \$20,000, fearing some such result as has occurred today. I believe the defendant has jumped his bond. If he is found and brought into court until 2 o'clock, there was nothing else before the court, a recess was ordered until that hour."

Search for missing defendant is begun. Immediately after recess Mr. Folk and his assistants took every precaution to locate Murrell, as the Circuit Attorney was convinced the defendant was in hiding to avoid trial. The Sheriff and Chief of Detectives Desmond were summoned in consultation, and a private detective agency was also asked to assist in the search. Photographs and accurate descriptions of the missing man were furnished each, and the search was begun with interest. At this time none of the officials had learned that Murrell had left the city Sunday, and it was his impression that he was in hiding in the city. Later, when no trace of him could be discovered about his usual haunts, the Chief of Police telegraphed to every large city in the United States, Canada and Mexico, giving a description of Murrell and requesting his arrest on sight.

REWARD MAY BE OFFERED FOR MURRELL'S APPREHENSION.

Circuit Attorney Folk is now considering the advisability of offering a reward of \$50 for his arrest as a fugitive from justice, and supplementing this with an additional reward of \$50 from the Governor of the State.

At 2 o'clock, when court reconvened after the recess, the officers sent in search of Murrell reported that they had been unable to find him. The deputies who went to his house reported that his wife informed them that Murrell had left the house at 8 o'clock in the morning to go downtown and that she believed him attending to his business as usual. She invited the deputies to search the house to convince themselves that he was not in hiding there, and they had availed themselves of the opportunity.

The officers who had sought Murrell at his place of business reported their inability to find him or learn anything definite of his whereabouts.

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FIFE TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Contradicts Several Statements as to His Movements and Doings on Night of Tragedy.

CROWLEY EVIDENCE RULED OUT

Boother First Objected and Then Consented to Testimony, but Court Considered It Incompetent—Effort at Alibi.

Savannah, Mo., March 18.—Stewart Fife at tonight's session of court was called to take the witness stand in his own behalf, very correctly—a bright red spot in his cheeks being the only signs of excitement—he told the jury his version of the set of the circumstances by which the State had endeavored to show him guilty of shooting Frank Richardson. He spoke in a low tone, but his words were distinct and impressively emphasized.

Cross-examination did not ruffle his outward demeanor, or entangle him in contradictions. He first told of the Lake Country incident, when he was seen there in company with Mrs. Richardson, saying that she, Richardson and Ethel Fife had been with the party. He then denied that he had ever been in the Catholic churchyard with Mrs. Richardson. He explained the circumstance when he was seen on the "stone steps" near the Catholic Church with Mrs. Richardson, describing it in the same way that Mrs. Richardson had done.

Tells About His Revolver.

Asked about his revolver, he said: "I lost my revolver when I was in Chicago in December, 1900, at the same time that I was robbed of \$50 in money. I never subsequently had a revolver in my possession, save when I borrowed one on December 12, 1901. I returned the pistol a few days later."

The quarrel between himself and Richardson, which was testified to by Bruce Stanton, was then brought up, and he denied that he had cursed Richardson or threatened him in any way.

"Did you at any time exhibit a revolver and mention Frank Richardson's name in the saloon of Ed Norris in St. Joseph?" asked Attorney Boyd.

"No," replied Fife, positively. Then Fife told of his actions on the night of the tragedy, detailing them practically as they were outlined by other witnesses for the State.

Confident of Crowley Alibi. Judge Burnes said, however, that after all such testimony as he would be compelled to instruct the jury not to consider it either for or against the defendant. Accordingly, the alleged testimony involving Crowley went into the records in the absence of the jury, with both Boother's objection and the defendant's exception to the ruling of the court. Boother subsequently testified that he would not try this issue by his confidence in the Crowley alibi, which was printed in the Republic. Crowley states that he was with Ethel Fife in the saloon of Ed Norris at the time when Richardson was killed. Somerville corroborates Crowley.

Mrs. Richardson, for the third time during the trial, was called to the witness stand this morning during the examination of Mrs. William Kerr, who was an important witness, both at the coroner's inquest and at the trial. She testified that she saw Mrs. Richardson when she was twice telephoned to her husband's store on the night of the homicide. Mrs. Kerr was also on the stand to testify that she saw Mrs. Richardson when she was twice telephoned to her husband's store on the night of the homicide. She testified that she saw Mrs. Richardson when she was twice telephoned to her husband's store on the night of the homicide.

Boother Seeks Details.

Boother attempted to secure more exact statements from Fife, as to his movements on the night of the tragedy. Fife said his recollections of this night were in the nature of impressions. He knew he had been in Mack's saloon, around the square at various places, and had been in the Owl Club at about 9 o'clock. But he could not tell exactly what he did at all these places. The night session closed with Fife on the stand. The evidence will probably be all in and the arguments be reached by tomorrow night.

Crowley Evidence Ruled Out. The crisis in the trial came when Fife's defending counsel, which was to place before the jury alleged suspicious circumstances concerning the movements of George Crowley on the night of the tragedy. Fife's sudden death, was reached this morning, and Judge Burnes decided that such testimony was not evidence against Stewart Fife. This turn in the trial was unexpected, and will shorten the proceedings. The question came up during the examination of W. J. Crose of Savannah, and the moment that Attorney Boyd's queries showed Crose to have been summoned only to testify in regard to Crowley, every one of the six hundred persons in the courtroom craned their necks to catch every word.

Crowley's name had barely been mentioned when Prosecuting Attorney Boother jumped to his feet and objected to the testimony of the Chicago man. Attorney Boyd explained to the judge that at the jury's hearing, that he wished to prove by Crose that Crowley had been hurrying toward the Chicago man's saloon, and that he had mistaken Stanton for Fife. I. H. DeCourcy corroborated the other witnesses as to seeing Fife in Mack's saloon at about 8:30 o'clock.

The next witness, J. B. Berry, traced Fife upon the best recollection of the witness, after a year ago Christmas, was the proprietor of a barber shop, which was just north of Mack's saloon and within three doors of the entrance to the Owl Club quarter. Berry claimed that he saw Fife entering his shop, as if under the influence of liquor, in the direction of the Owl Club. E. S. Follett, a farmer of this county, supplied another link in the chain of evidence which is calculated to build up the alibi. Follett was in Savannah when Richardson was killed, and at ten minutes after 9 was standing in front of Mack's saloon, and while there met Stewart Fife. Fife approached from the north on the west side of the square and appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Fife told Follett that he had been asleep in the Owl Club.

HASTINGS MACADAM.

FRANCE PRESENTS PRELIMINARY WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION

Paris, March 18.—The Government presented a bill in the Chamber of Deputies today providing for a credit of 600,000 francs (\$120,000), for participation in the St. Louis World's Fair. The bill was referred to the Budget Commission.

The appropriation made by the Chamber of Deputies does not represent the whole of the sum to be devoted by the French Government toward a national building and exhibit at the Exposition. The understanding of the World's Fair management is that France will ultimately set aside from \$500,000 to \$600,000 to defray the expenses of her display. The present amount is merely an emergency fund for the necessary preparation of the commission, which will be appointed by President Loubet.

The prompt action of France will have a stimulating effect on Germany, England and Russia, as the situation is viewed by the Exposition management. The officials of the Fair, who are charged with its greatest responsibilities, hail the news with the assurance that the ice has been broken in Europe, and foreign exhibits are expected to be prepared from now on with dispatch. The initiative set by France is expected will also set at rest the talk on the Continent of postponement.



THEODORE P. COOK, New General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Theodore P. Cook, for five years superintendent of the second division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Pittsburgh to the Pacific Coast and from the Gulf to Manitoba.

The appointment of Mr. Cook to this position, in which he succeeds Colonel R. C. Clowry, who was recently elected president and general manager of the great telegraph company, is generally accepted as a just recognition of faithful service.

Mr. Cook has been in the telegraph business, with only one brief interval, ever since his boyhood. He learned the business when in his teens in Nebraska, where the overland telegraph line was put through from Omaha to San Francisco. Soon he took charge of a small station near Salt Lake, where he was promoted to chief clerk and then to superintendent of the line.

From this on his rise was rapid and unbroken. He became manager of the overland business at Leavenworth, Kas. In 1874 Mr. Cook came to St. Louis, and rapidly worked up in the service of the Western Union to the position of chief clerk, and then to that of superintendent of the reconstruction of lines.

In 1885 Mr. Cook was appointed assistant superintendent of the second district, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kas. He remained until 1897. He then accepted the position of superintendent of the second division, and removed to St. Louis. That position he retained until his present promotion to the general superintendency of the Western division.

J. R. TRIPLETT SERIOUSLY ILL. Insurance Man in Critical Condition—Brain Trouble May Follow.

John R. Triplett, one of the well-known insurance men of the city, and a representative of several large Eastern companies, is now lying seriously ill at his home, No. 384 West Pine street, an attack of brain congestion having been struck on several days ago and his condition is considered serious.

Mr. Triplett has been identified with fire insurance matters for many years in this city and was a well-known member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. He was an active worker for Christ Church Cathedral, of which he was a member, and has long been a vestryman of that church. He has been connected with the work of the church for many years.

BADLY HURT BY A TRAIN.

Rural Mail Carrier Caught at a Railroad Crossing.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Greenville, Mo., March 18.—Chris S. Schack, a prominent resident of this city, is lying at his home in a critical condition, the result of being run down by a Missouri Pacific passenger train at the Hidden Creek crossing, seven miles south of town, this morning. He drove on the track in a two-wheeled wagon and his team was killed and wagon completely demolished. His injuries are of such a nature that but slight hope is entertained for his recovery.

The rural mail carrier was to go on to the Hidden Creek crossing and was to go on to the Hidden Creek crossing and was to go on to the Hidden Creek crossing.

MRS. ELLEN FOSTER PROTESTS.

Says Government Is Systematically Excluding Women.

Washington, March 18.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of this city today submitted to the Civil-Service Commission a protest against what she termed a "deliberate and systematic exclusion of women from appointment in the Government service. Henry R. Blackwell, secretary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, has made a similar protest, and the commission will consider what she termed a "deliberate and systematic exclusion of women from appointment in the Government service."

MONEY FOR OHIO'S EXHIBIT.

\$75,000 Passed Legislature.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Columbus, O., March 18.—The House yesterday passed the Brumbaugh bill appropriating \$75,000 for representation of the State of Ohio at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This was reported as a substitute for the Archer bill, which appropriated \$50,000. The bill provides that a building costing \$75,000 may be built in the Exposition grounds. A committee of five will be appointed by the Governor to have charge of the whole matter.

MR. CLEVELAND'S BIRTHDAY.

Spent His Sixty-Fifth Anniversary at Home With His Family.

COOK STEPS INTO CLOWRY'S PLACE

New General Superintendent of Western Division, Western Union.

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MR. CLEVELAND'S BIRTHDAY.

Spent His Sixty-Fifth Anniversary at Home With His Family.

Princeton, N. J., March 18.—Former President Grover Cleveland, who is now the only living ex-President of the United States, was 65 years of age to-day.

Mr. Cleveland spent the whole day at his comfortable home in Bayard lane with his wife and children. As he was confined to his bed by a severe cold, he was unable to appear in public. He was, however, in the best of spirits, and he is expected to remain in his home for some time.

DEMOCRATS BITTERLY ASSAIL THE CRUMPACKER RESOLUTION

Believe It Will Rekindle Sectional Feelings and Disturb Business Relations—Leaders Say They Will Fight It as Fiercely as the Old Force Bill—Hill of New York Says If It Is Passed It Will Unite All Elements of the Democratic Party.

LEADING DEMOCRATS OF THE NATION MAKE STRONG PROTEST.

GOVERNOR DOCKERY BELIEVES THE REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE ARE SEEKING TO ENACT FORCE BILL.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Jefferson City, Mo., March 18.—The Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives having, by a party vote, resolved to report favorably the resolution to investigate and overhaul the election laws of the Southern States, the Washington Post, which is quoted in the New York Times, says that the House will pass the bill. The resolution is in reference to the proposed partisan action. The Governor sent the following dispatch to the Washington Post today:

"I fear the proposed partisan action of the Republican House of Representatives will undo much that was accomplished by the wise, gentle and patriotic non-sectional policy of the late President McKinley. His broad-minded policy destroyed the vicious legacy of sectional hatred."

"The proposed action of the Republican House is only the forerunner of another force bill."

"The Republican party attempted to retain control of the House and the country in 1875 by a force bill, but Randall, with the aid of Blaine and other conservative Republicans, defeated it."

"For the same reason they attempted the passage of a force bill during the Reconstruction. Democrats, with the aid of conservative Republicans, defeated it in the Senate."

"Democratic and conservative Republican Representatives of the House should fight this measure as they would fight for home and national honor. If the resolution passes it will disturb business, intimidate enterprise, and rekindle the fire of sectional hate. All the means that can be employed under the Constitution should be used to defeat it."

Republican Bureau. Washington, March 18.—Conservative Republicans admit that a political blunder is being made by their party in reviving the question of Southern suffrage at this time. In spite of their protest the partisan leaders are determined to force through Congress the resolution of Crumpacker of Indiana, which calls for an investigation, the purpose of which is to cause legislation to be passed in reference to the Southern States. This course was decided upon by the House Committee on Rules by a party vote. The report of the Rules Committee is to be made by Governor of Ohio, which guarantees the passage of the bill.

The Washington Post has requested the opinions of leading Democrats upon the Republican proposition and some of the responses received to-day are as follows:

David B. Hill. "The proposed investigation will be fruitless and will not injure the Democratic party. Of course, it should be opposed because it is partisan and unnecessary. It indicates a desperation which is ominous."

"If the investigation should be followed by an attempt to enact a Federal election law, the Democratic party, North, South, East and West, as nothing else could do."

"It will work the beginning of the end of Republican national rule—David B. Hill."

Senator Gorman says: "The Democrats ought to fight this proposition from now until the end of this Congress. They must fight and fight and fight."

Defeated Former Force Bill. Senator Gorman, the man who defeated the force bill in 1875, and who has since struggled in congressional history, spoke with no uncertain sound regarding the developments in the House.

"The entire country will be amazed," he continued, "at the extreme radical partisanship embraced in the action taken. It is proposed to stir up sectional animosities at a time when all should be united in every party in the country recognizing the problem of the suffrage of the South must be solved by the people of the States where the great trouble has been behind us."

"The business interests of this country will resent this effort to create political parties and to divide the country. It is during this time when it was attempted during the Reconstruction that the force bill was passed, and the whole country protested against the force bill."

"This is a desperate attempt to create a party in the next congressional elections on the issues which have been made, growing out of the Philippine question and the corruption of the Government. Therefore, they have been fit to array the North against the South. The Democratic party will resist this wanton and unnecessary agitation."

"There is but one thing for the Democrats to do. They must fight this proposition from now until the end of Congress. They must fight it every occasion."

Senator Bailey. "It is to be deeply regretted," said Senator Bailey, "that the best of feelings prevail between the sections, a partisan effort should be made to renew the strife and bitterness that grew out of the Reconstruction. Of course, no man can be deceived as to the purposes of this resolution and the investigation to be had under it. Indeed, the authors and promoters do not deny that it is aimed at certain Southern States. In my judgment, the thoughtful men in all parties and all parties will resist this attempt to create new sectional differences in the hope of making political capital."

"I take it that no Democrat in Congress," continued Mr. Bailey, "will patiently submit to this assault upon the industry and political peace of the country by men who seem to think they can prove how much they love their country by trying to teach their countrymen to hate each other."

"I do not believe that anything like a majority of Northern Republicans, outside of extreme partisans, will approve this movement, because nearly all of the Northern Republicans who are engaged in business pursuits feel that if they resided in the South they would help devise some plans to escape the evils of negro domination. Our people in the South have long since abandoned the use of force and the use of all questionable means of saving themselves from such disaster and have resorted to lawful and constitutional means. It was reasonable to expect that these new means would be used to rid the country of the evil of negro domination. I shall be disappointed if the partisan advocates of repression against the Southern States find much support among their own constituents."

William J. Bryan. "If investigation of election methods includes Northern election laws as well as Southern," said William Jennings Bryan, "it ought to be no objection; but an investigation that ignores the fraud practiced in the Pennsylvania election would be unfair."

"The committee should also investigate the coercion practiced by employers and bankers, as well as fraud practiced on black men."

"An investigation, to be valuable, must not be partisan."

Representative Underwood of Alabama: "Mr. Bryan evidently made his statement without being conversant with the resolution. As a matter of fact, the resolution does not relate to election methods at all, and the committee, if appointed under it, would have no power to investigate elections anywhere. The purpose of the resolution is to investigate whether any State, by law or Constitution, has disfranchised a portion of the voters of the several States in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, and this is the only question which any committee would have power and authority to investigate. Of course, the real purpose is to investigate and to cause the Southern States which have abridged suffrage in the South, without affecting representation of the Northern States, which for many years have done the same thing."

Clayton of Arkansas. "This act of the Republicans is a declaration of hostilities," said Representative Clayton of Arkansas. "It is an effort to revive the era of sectionalism and sectional hatred, which thousands of good people have hoped was past. I favor resistance in the extreme, unless the unanimous consent, a constitutional vote on the approval of the journal and a constitutional vote on all questions before the House; also, in the event that a quorum shall always be present."

"For the purpose of affecting a few votes in Indiana, Ohio and a few other States, the Republican leaders are willing to bandy the subject into the arena of national legislation. It can serve no good end. The white men of the South are made of the same kind of stuff as the white men of the North. They are solving these problems just as rapidly as we can, and we are treating the negro better than the Republicans themselves have done."

Barrett of Georgia. "Mr. Bryan made a great mistake in that statement," said Representative Barrett of Georgia. "We of the South are opposed to investigation of any Southern State and also of any other State, of New York, Pennsylvania. If the laws or the Constitutions of Alabama, Louisiana and North Carolina are unconstitutional as to suffrage clauses, the Supreme Court of the United States will so declare, and the people of those States will abide by the result. But if the court upholds those laws, the entire country will be amazed. It is not the business of other people to complain."

"Investigations of suffrage questions are an encroachment upon the rights of the States. These questions belong to the courts. Mr. Bryan would have done far better to have kept still on that subject."

Livingston of Georgia. Mr. Livingston of Georgia expressed similar sentiments. He said his State had had no trouble with the negro. The race question was treated according to the local law and the local custom. It was time for the Democratic party to settle down to business matters and not deal with theories. The programme proposed by the House Republicans would do no good to anybody."

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLICAN.

THE SUN